BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V. *WEDNESDAY, February* 5, 1823. 39.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of ground situate at the corner of Spring and High Streets, in the Borough of Bellefonte, whereon there is a good two story

STONE HOUSE & KITCHEN,

ALSO,

A BARN & STABLE.

The premises are now in the tenure of Mr. Hamilton Harris, and are part of the estate late of James Duniop deceased. For terms of sale, application may be made to

JOHN G TOZER, }
JAMES HARRIS. } *Ex'rs.*

August 31, 1822.

Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, where he is now prepared with the best of dye stuffs, which will enable him to dye the best and most fashionable colours.

He tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB HOUSER, jr.

N. B. Cloth left at P. H. Tierney's in Bellefonte, will be taken away, and finished after the manner directed.—All kinds of country produce taken in payment at a fair price.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have opened STORE at Farmer's Mills, or Wood's Mills, in Pennsvalley. They have on hand a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries
Liquors, &c.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Green hides also will be taken in exchange for goods.

COOK & LEBO.

Oct. 22d.

SPANISH SOAL.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of first rate Spanish Soal Leather, which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for HIDES

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Bellefonte, Nov. 4th 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate that was of ABRAHAM WOLF, late, of Potter township, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment, on or before the 31st day of January next, and those having demands against the said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, on or before that day.

JOSEPH GILLILAND, }
JOHN DAUBERMAN } *Ad'mrs.*

Nov. 26th 1822.

Fulling Mill.

The Subscriber informs his friends and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that cloth will be received at Mr. Evan Miles's, Bellefonte; It shall be returned to the same place after being fulled and dyed.—

JAMES POTTER.

December 4th 1822.

W. WARD
Tobacconist,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large quantity of

CHEWING TOBACCO,
SPANISH & AMERICAN
SEGARS,
CUT AND DRY,
AND SNUFF.

All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or country produce. Country merchants will be allowed a reasonable credit.

WAS FOUND

In one of the streets of the Borough of Bellefonte, a

SILVER WATCH.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JEREMIAH MENIN.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 17, 1822.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at private sale, a house and lot in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the occupancy of John Blanchard, esq. For terms apply to

Joseph W Williamson

Lamar township, Dec. 3, 1822.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce.

JOHN HAMMOND.

Bellefonte, Dec. 3d 1822.

Gillespie and Smith,

Inform their friends that they have commenced the

Boot and Shoemaking

business in the borough of Bellefonte in the shop next to Messrs. Hammond and Page's store, where they intend keeping on hand a quantity of first rate fashionable Boots and Shoes, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Dec. 3d 1822.

W. MYERS,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Myers & Smith, where he intends carrying on said business in all its various branches. Clothing of every description will be made by him on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner; at the following prices, viz:

Coarse coats	$2 50
Fine do	3 50
Pantaloons	1,00
Vests	1,00

and all other work a very reduced price.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned not *to trust* any person whatever on my account, as I will pay no debts of any other persons contracting than my own from this date.

John M'Kee.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 21st 1822.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of the last will and testament of John Glen, late of Ferguson township, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the 15th day of March next, the following described tracts of land situate in the said township, viz. A tract of land containing one hundred and fourteen acres, of which between 80 and 90 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house thereon erected. A tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, of which one hundred acres are cleared, having thereon erected a dwelling house and barn. The land is of an excellent quality. Terms made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Due attendance will be given by

JAMES GLEN, }
JOHN BAILEY } *Ex'rs.*

January 1st 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

TO RENT,

The house and lot of ground lately occupied by JOHN M'KEE. It is an excellent

Tavern Stand,

having been occupied as such for twenty years. It is 'tho an excellent stand for any other kind of public business. It is very convenient to Spring Creek, and possesses many other advantages. The terms upon which it will be leased will be reasonable, and will be made known by the subscriber. Application must be made soon.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 28th 1822.

Brigade Orders.

BY virtue of the powers vested in the Brigadier General by the 6th Section of the act for the regulation of the Militia of this commonwealth, part of the Regiment commanded by col. Criswell is hereby struck off according to the following described lines, and all the enrolled militia residing North and East of the said lines are hereby attached to the Regiment commanded by col. Jno Hasson.

The line to commence at the Top of Tusseys Mountain in a direct line from the line between George Mathorn and Mrs. Jones (late Mrs. McCartney) thence along said line to an old mill on the Warrior Mark run below Huntingdon Furnace, from said mill to Grays mill on Warrior Mark run, from said mill allong the road leading from William Mc Clelands to Philipsburg until it strikes the Centre County line, and along said line to the top of the mountain.

Commanding Officers, of Regiments, company Officers, and enroled Militia are hereby ordered to take notice of the above regulation and to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of Brigadier General Wm R. Smith.

THOMAS T. CROMWELL,
AID DE CAMP

Jan 9 1823.

TO RENT

The Washington

IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fishing-creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze. There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will findit to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment.

J. H.

Caution.

All persons are hereby notified not to receive a promisory note which I gave to Franklin B. Smith, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due process of law; as the same was obtained from me in a fraudulent manner, for which I never received any consideration.

JOHN SILAR.

Lamar township, Jan 28, 1823.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fisher dec'd. to come forward on or before the first day of March next, and settle off their accounts; as after that date their accounts will be lodged in the hands of James Crawford, Esq. for collection. All persons having demands against said estate, will please to produce them properly attested for settlement.

JOHN M'CALMONT, *Ad'mr*

January 13, 1823.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the plantation of the subscribers, living in Potter township, some time in September last, eight

SHEEP.

The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN PETERS,
JOHN DURST.

Potter township, Jan. 15th.

W. SANKEY,
Coverlet, Diaper & Carpet Weaver.

Informs the public that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at W. M'Ewen's Jr. Nittany valley. Weaving of all kinds done in the best and neatest order, and on the most reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Walker township, Jan. 13, 1823

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of MITCHEL & CHIPMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

JAS MITCHEL,
AB'RM. CHIPMAN

Jan. 15, 1823.

Purchasers Beware!

TWO men who are traversing this part of the country, vending what they call *cement* for repairing broken chinaware, have through fraud and misrepresentation, obtained a deed from the subscriber for the tract of land whereon he now resides, situate in Haines township, Centre county, containing 44 acres more or less; and having thereon erected a Fulling mill, carding machine, &c. They called themselves *Wm. Newton* and *John Cromwell*, and pretended to convey in exchange for the above land and improvements, a quarter section of land in the state of Ohio, which the said Newton said he was authorized to sell for a man of the name of John P. Mennix, and also a tract of donation land situated in *Crawford* or *Mercer* county. The undersigned has good reason to believe that the title to those lands is not in those men. As it is probable that they will offer the land of the subscriber for sale, he gives this notice that purchasers may beware, as he is determined to remain in possession if possible, and not yield the same, unless to one to whom he may himself convey.

JOHN ANDERSON.

December 22nd 1822

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5 a
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do

BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.

Reading,	
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	5
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	10
Brownsville	10

All the rest of Pennsylvania Notes of Incorporated banks no sales

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Methodists Meeting Eruption

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, *February 5.*

FRANKLIN GAZETTE.—Mr. Norvell, the editor of the Franklin Gazette entertains strange notions of *us* country editors. He believes that we are altogether actuated by parsimonious views: every thing like PATRIOTISM is foreign to his opinion of matters, and he judges others by himself. In his paper, now before us, he says, "the Juniata Gazette published at Lewistown, and the Bellefonte Patriot located nearer to that place than to Harrisburg, have exhibited some violence against the proposed Convention at the seat of Government." Mr. Norvell's meaning is very evident, viz. "a saving of expence" if held at Lewistown. He is so exceedingly fond of money, that he blends it with every transaction, moral or political, and imagines that all are governed by the same filthy and disgusting principle. He has yet to live and learn, that the Democrats of the Country are excited to action by a *spirit of patriotism*, and not from a prospect of gain. Would to heaven, Mr. Norvell thought less of money-making by elections and more of the true interest of the party to which he belongs. But the fact is, that in Philadelphia that portion of the party, of which Mr. Norvell is the organ, is in such a deep state of political corruption, that the honors due only to VIRTUE and PRINCIPLE, are paid exclusively to MONEY.

The County meeting held in this Borough, last week, the proceedings of which we give in this day's paper, was unusually large. The court house was crowded to excess, and the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed. The Resolutions adopted by this meeting may be emphatically styled, "THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES." No undue influence was exercised to obtain this expression of sentiment, it was voluntary on the part of the people, and with due reflection.

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

We have received several numbers of the *Columbian Observer*, a new paper printed in Philadelphia. It presents a beautiful appearance, and the reader is well rewarded by a perusal of it. Its principles are *Democratic*, and as a faithful sentinel of the party we recommend it to our democratic brethren. The terms are the same of other City Papers.

GEORGE BRYAN.

We have in pursuance of the sentiments of the democrats of this and the adjoining counties, in fact with what appears to be the sentiments of the democratic family of the state at large—we have given the name of GEORGE BRYAN as the man who would more than any other, harmonize and unite the party, at the ensuing election for Governor. A man of acknowledged *talents, firmness* and decision—a man who amidst the conflicts and fluctuations of politicians, *maintained an unwavering course.*—this is the man who both from *precept* and *example* is peculiarly qualified to keep at a distance the *intrigu*ing and to silence and keep down the factious spirit of the *interested parti*es. He cannot be cajoled or wheedled into *previous arrangements* to gratify any man or set of men. In Mr *Bryan*, then, the democrats of Pennsylvania will have the intelligent and faithful representative, and the state at large a man who will retrieve her character from her present degradation, by ably and efficiently conducting her affairs.

The late Judge *Bryan* is well related in Pennsylvania. The proposed candidate of the Democratic party is a son of that able, active and efficient Revolutionary statesman.—We mean not to rest the merits of the son on those of the father. The former's pretensions are solely the result of his own merit; we merely mention the circumstance in answer to the enquiries of some friends who have desired information in respect thereto. GEORGE BRYAN was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards served a regular apprenticeship to the Mercantile business, which, however, he did not pursue, but entered one of the Public offices as Chief Clerk—the very same office to which he was subsequently appointed, by Governor Snyder to be the principal. Mr. *Bryan* had also served many years as clerk of the Senate, in all which situations he appears to have met universal approbation.

We have given this succinct narrative from our own observation in part, but chiefly from the information of a person who has long known Mr. Bryan's public as well as private life.

As a man Mr. *Bryan* stands pre eminent for suavity of manners, and every other qualification necessary for the agreeable friend and polished gentleman.

THE LEGISLATURE vs THE PEOPLE

THE VOICE OF CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD.

Democratic Meeting.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte on (Wednesday of the court) the 29th of January 1823,

THOS BURNSIDE, was chosen *Chairman*, and

JACOB BOLLINGER, Esq Secretary.

On Motion, The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, to wit:

Col. W. Smyth, Jacob Herring, esq Gen P Benner, James Duncan, Francis M'Ewen, Henry Petrikin and John Hays, esquire: Who having retired made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that it is not consonant to genuine Repubublicanism that the Democratic members of the legislature should take upon them, the power of fixing the *time place* and *manner* of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Democratic party, inasmuch as it is usurping an authority not delegated to them, and depriving the people of their best privileges, Therefore

Resolved—That this meeting disapprove of their proceedings, as recently published and earnestly remonstrate against them, as tending to distract and divide the democratic party

Resolved—That JACOB HERRING and HENRY PETRIKIN be appointed delegates to represent the counties of *Centre* and *Clearfield*, in the *proposed* Convention at Harrisburg, and the said delegates are requested to use every endeavor to procure an adjournment of the said Convention, to meet at Lewistown on the third Thursday of May next, then and there to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for the office of governor.

Resolved, unanimously,—That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the talents integrity and firm republican principles of GEORGE BRYAN, Esq. and they are deeply impressed with the opinion, and firmly believe that his superior virtue and amiable and correct life would insure him the confidence of the great Republican family of this State; and they do most earnestly recommend him as the Candidate of the Democratic party for Governor.

Resolved, unanimously—That should the Convention be held at Harrisburg, and the candidate of the Democratic party be nominated—then this meeting do fully approve of the Resolution of their democratic brethren of Mifflin County, solemnly protesting against any member of the Legislature, or any of the officers of government at Harrisburg being put in nomination.

Resolved—That the delegates hereby appointed, are requested to submit to the consideration of the Convention, to be held at Harrisburg or elsewhere, the propriety of fixing on some permanent method of nominating, in future, a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this state, to be supported by the Republican party.

On Motion, *Resolved*—That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the integrity of our Representatives at Harrisburg, but believe that it is more consistent with democratic principles that special delegates be appointed.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Bellefonte Patriot, and that all other Democratic editors throughout the state the be requested to re-publish the same.

By order of the Meeting
T. BURNSIDE, *Ch'rm.*
J. BOLLINGER *Sec'r.*

For the Patriot.

The Constitution of this commonwealth has wisely granted to the Legislature, certain powers, and enjoined on them certain duties, which the members of the General Assembly are to attend to, and beyond which they cannot lawfully go. The Constitution has appointed a certain day on which the governor, and certain officers, are to be elected, and the laws of the state have directed the manner the elections are to be held, and who are entitled to vote. Of late years however, it would appear, that the members of the general assembly, although, elected and convened together agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and those laws, have entirely forgotten that there is a constitution, to which, they, as well as their constituents, are to yield due obedience.

In several of the newspapers, there is lately published, the proceedings of a meeting said to have been held in the state Capitol on the 15th instant, by the democratic members, of the legislature, on the "Governor making scheme," which to every honest man in the state, must appear alarming. Sentiments and principles, are unblushingly uttered and published by this meeting, which every friend to his country must abhor and lament. The delegate and caucus system, as practiced in the several counties is at best but farcical, seldom attended with any good, generally with evil results. In our own county, we have frequently seen how the business is managed by a few persons, to the amusement of all who are disposed to be merry, to the regret of all sober and intelligent men, and the proceedings and doings of such meetings, generally go for what they are worth in Centre county, which is very little.

But when the members of the Legislature will descend from the high and honorable standing they should occupy, "that of Lawgivers to the people," to become the intriguers, and directors in this business of "Governor making," and in their resolutions to speak of the "democratic members of the legislature, the republican family, the democracy of the state, the honor and interest of the democratic party," &c. &c. thus as far as their influence can extend to keep alive the spirit of party, excite in the minds of the good people of the state, by names and distinctions, without meaning, ill will, and jealousies towards their neighbors; and to say that if the citizens of the several counties, do not attend to, and do certain things, as in the third resolution directed, and which the citizens are not lawfully called to attend to, that then, and in such case, these our wise lawgivers will consider such forbearance an authority for them to do certain other things, "it is a political intolerance, despotic and wicked."

I hope Mr. Jefferson may not now in his old days see these resolutions, they would certainly "vex his righteous soul," and cause him pain in his dying hours, for when he was at the head of the general government, and was the standard of political conduct, his language was, "we are all republicans, we are all federalists"—and the enquiry with him was, "is he honest is he capable"—but now it is with our *little* great men in this state, is he a bold designing politician, is he "a man of principle according to his interest."

There is one way Mr. Printer, only one way, and that is simple and easy, to cure all these political diseases, to counteract the baleful effects of the stings of these "political blow flies" on the civil and religious institutions of our commonwealth, which our forefathers with pain and treasure established for us, and which we enjoy as an inheritance from them. Let the legislature by law, reduce the salary of the governor from what it now is, $4000, to about $1600, and the daily pay of the members of the general assembly from $3,00 to one dollar and twenty-five cents; let a law embracing these principles, be passed, and from which it may be plainly understood, that the governor and the members of the legislature (all being offices of honor not of profit) are to receive no more of the public money than what will merely pay their moderate expenses at the seat of government, their travelling there and back; and the legislature will attend to the business enjoined by their constitution, their sessions would end by the first of February—there would be an annual saving in the expences of government of at least sixty thousand dollars. The people would not be troubled with Caucus Conventions cabals &c. unknown to the law, and could attend to their own business in their own way, and as formerly elect the Governor on the second Tuesday of October every third year;—and what is still better, the office of Governor would then be accepted of, only from a sense of duty to the state, not for money; the executive duties would be performed with fidelity and then, as it should be, every governor would gladly retire at the expiration of his three years.

JONATHAN.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Printer,

Please give the following an insertion in your paper. It may, perhaps, be useful to many of the farmers of our country; and if so, I will consider myself amply remunerated.

In March last, I discovered eight or ten of my cattle to be badly effected with a disorder, commonly called the "*sore feet*", very prevelent in this section of country, for some years past. After making various experiments to no purpose, I tried the following, which proved an immediate cure:

Take one quart of new tar—one pound of hog's fat, or train oil—dissolve them together—to which add one ounce of copperas, powdered fine, and half an ounce of spirits of turpentine—apply this to the place affected, once every day, as warm as the creature can bear it; and if repeated for some length of time, I hesitate not to say that it will effect a cure, if applied in time.

A FARMER.

Walker township, Feb. 4th, 1823.

THE VOICE OF NORTAMPTON.

At a meeting of the democratic republican citizens of the county of Northampton, held in pursuance of public notice, at the house of William Spouse, innkeeper, in the borough of Easton, on the 21st day of Jan. 1823, to make arrangements preparatory to the next governor's election, Major William G. Scott was chosen chairman and General Mathias Gress and Capt. Phillip Lynn, appointed secretaries.

On motion, Henry Jarrett, James M. Porter, Dr. Samuel Stokes, Thomas Cawley and Jacob Stem were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who retired, and after some time, reported the following resolutions which, after discussion, and having the blanks filled, were adopted as follows, viz.

Whereas the democratic republican convention of delegates which assembled at Lewistown on the 7th of March, 1820, to nominate a candidate for governor, and electors of President and Vice President did resolve, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens that all future conventions, for the nomination of a candidate for governor of this commonwealth and for electors of president and vice president of the United States, be held on the third Thursday of May, at Lewistown, in Mifflin county," and as the citizens of this commonwealth will have on the second Tuesday of October next, to elect a governor of this commonwealth, it becomes the duty of the democratic party to make arrangements for the nomination and election of a *democratic republican citizen* as governor to redeem the state from its present *federal misrule*. Wherefore,

Resolved, That John Carey, jun Esq. and Col. James M. Porter, (elected by ballot by the meeting for that purpose) be and they are hereby appointed delegates to the said convention from the county of Northampton, and that our democratic fellow-citizens of Wayne and Pike counties be requested, as soon as convenient to nominate a delegate to represent those in said convention.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it would be improper to change the mode of nomination recommended by the former Lewistown convention, which has been solemnly settled by a full representation of the democratic party, and is, as to time and place, the most convenient that could be selected—and that although we have full confidence in the integrity and republicanism of our members of the legislature, the spirit of our constitution, and the welfare of the democratic party, forbid the members of legislature from controlling the election of governor.

Resolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the talents, integrity, and republicanism of GEORGE BRYAN, Esq and would be pleased to see him put in nomination for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Centinel and Correspondent,

WM G SCOTT. *Chairman.*
MATHIAS GRESS, PHILIP LYNN, *Secretaries.*

Mercer, Pa. Jan. 21st 1823.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, while a congregation of Methodists, were performing their quarterly devotion, a singular circumstance took place at the house of worship. About four hundred of the congregation were assembled in the court house, at Franklin, Pa when a sudden eruption took place in the earth where the house stands, which sunk it about 4 inches, and split the walls from top to bottom. Those who occupied the upper chambers, supposed, from the noise, that the lower part of the house was on fire, and those below, imagined, that the noise proceeded from fire above; they, however, discovered their error, and fearing that something of a more serious nature, was about to befall them, began to rush out of the house through the door and windows. We understand that a woman made her escape through a window, with a child in each arm; but, the quick succession of others, gave her no time to escape from the outer side, until she and her children were very much bruised.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Wednesday, January 29th 1823.

IN SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. M'Mucns, from James M'Namee, a contractor of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg turnpike, that he may receive the tolls, till he be paid.

Mr, Markley, a remonstrance against incorpotating the Schuylkill Coal Association.

Mr Mahon, from Jacob Bishop, jailor at Carlisle, for compensation for feeding insolvent debtors, while in confinement.

Mr Coleman, praying that the next session of the supreme court at Lancaster, may continue six weeks—and that it may sit two weeks immediately after its term at Chambersburg.

The bill, 1. Granting aid to the Ebensburg Academy—2, to authorise Dorothea Smith, to convey real estate—3, To incorporate a company to make a rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg; was read a third time & passed.

Mr. Barnard offered the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas by the act of the 2d of April 1821, laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandize, it is provided, That for licenses to retail merchandize, including wine and spirits, the sum of fifteen dollars, shall be paid—for merchandize other than wines and spirits, ten dollars; and for wines and spirits only ten dollars. This law operates unequally; as in *cities* where retailers dispose of *either* dry goods or liquors and not of both, the sum of ten dollars only required to be paid, while in the *country*, storekeepers are necessarily obliged to retail both, and must therefore pay fifteen dollars for a license; and as it is unjust that such a distiction should exist, Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the sum to be paid by all retailers of foreign merchandize disposed of; and of making any further alterations in the said law, that may be deemed necessary and proper; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise"

The resolution was read a second time and adopted. The committee are, Messrs. Barnard, Hill, Groves, Winter Eyster.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27.

Petitions, for the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Danville: against the Schuylkill coal association: for a repeal of the law prohibiting constables being elected more than two years in succession: for an extension of the charters of the Bank of Montgomery county, bank of Germantown, Northampton bank, bank of the Northern Liberties, Farmers bank of Reading—were presented.

Petitions, Mr. Holgate, for the appropriation of the tax on dogs in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, to the support of the poor, and relative to the erection of a Poor House. To Holgate, Morrison, Eisenhart.

Mr. Audenried, Philip Reesor, an old soldier for relief.

Mr. Mitchell, for a State road from porters Fort in Centre county, to intersect the northern turnpike, in Huntingdon county.

Mr Eldrid, for aid to the Luzerne and Wayne county turnpike road. Mr. Dechert, for further aid to improve the road from Strasburg to the top of Sideling hill. Mr. M'Bride, for a state Road from Danville, to intersect the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike.

Mr. Audenried, that the number of children authorised to be taught gratis, in the academy of Orwigsburg, may be increased To Audenried, Rahrer, Wallace

Mr Baker, for the incorporation of the Callowhill ferry company. To the members from the county.

Mr. Hummel, of Sarah Cogley, for a divorce, Refused to refer the case

being provided for by law.

Mr. Dechert, of the Roman Catholics of Waynesburg and Chambersburg, against altering the charter of St Mary's church.

Mr. Kurtz, against changing the place of holding elections in Southampton township Somerset county. Mr. Ritner, for a new election district in Peters township, Washington county,

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The legislature of South Carolina have authorised the enlistment for five years, of an armed force of one hundred and fifty men to be stationed at Charleston, provided Congress shall give their assent to the measure.

D. Press.

An American has obtained the privilege of establishing a steam boat on the Leman Lake in Switzerland.

MARRIED——On Thursday the 30th day of Jan. by Joseph Miles esq Mr. *Jonas Hoover*, to Miss *Eliza Peters*, daughter of Leonard Peters all of Boggs township.

NOTICE.

The note which I obtained from John Silar, advertised in the Patriot, was for a judgment which I obtained against his wife Martha, in 1817 When scire facias issued, he appeared and agreed to pay it by giving me his note, payable last November.

F. B. SMITH.

Feb 1, 1823.

A Journeyman Wanted.

By making application to the subscriber, living in Bellefonte a Journeyman WHEELWRIGHT may receive constant employment and good wages.

JAMES DUNDASS.

Jan. 31, 1823.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trusting any one on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts but those of my own contracting.

JAMES CLARK.

Walker township, Jan. 27, 1823.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The following periodical works are published by E LITTLE, at his bookstores, 88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and in Trenton, and by R NORRIS HENRY, 129 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and they must begin with the beginning of a volume. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and unless notice have been given before the commencement of a new volume.

All letters to the publishers to be post paid.

The Magazines are strongly packed, and forwarded by mail as soon as published.

Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

CONDUCTED BY R. WALSH, JR.

The nature of this enterprise, may be understood from a few considerations which the advertisers will venture to subjoin to their announciation of it. The periodical works of Great Britain and France contain a mass of literary and scientific intelligence, which does not reach the American public for want of a suitable channel but which would be read among us with equal pleasure and profit. Such of the British reviews and Magazines as are reprinted in the United States,—not excepting the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews—embrace much matter which is of little interest and of no advantage to the American reader, and not unfrequently fitted to vitiate his literary taste his morals, or his political principles—It is desirable, under these circumstances, that a selection should be made, such as would furnish the valuable and entertaining portion of their contents, to the exclusion of the other portion consisting of details and speculations either uninteresting in themselves, or mischievous in their tendency, or altogether of local concern and applica-

a fruitless consumption of time would be obviated; for pages destitute of merit might be subsituted many of value now remaining unknown and inacessible. Of several British journals of the science and erudite cast, and others indeed of a more general and at the same time of a very solid character, little or no use is made by the editors and compilers of periodical works printed in the United States.

The object of the one now advertised, is the accumulation, in a permenant form, of the materials thus neglected, and of the literary and scientific articles worthy of being reprinted in this country, but which, when so, are accompanied by others possessing no claim to attention. A miscellany—the Select Review—akin in the design, but not equal in comprehensiveness, to the present, flourished for some years in this city, and would, it may be presumed, have continued to be supported by a wide spread subscription, but for an alteration of the plan, and a series of adventitious reverses. The revival of it, with a larger scope, would seem likely to be attended with still more signal success than its orignal existence, owing to the great multiplication of readers of periodical works, and the wide diffusion of the habit of seeking in them, both information and amusement.

The Museum commenced in July, 1822 It forms two volums a year.

Published monthly—Price Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Christain Advocate.

The union of literature with genuine christianity, at all times important, is peculiarly so at this time, and in this country. The enemies of the truth as it is in Jesus, are using all their endeavours to maintain their cause and extend their influence, by the powerful auxiliaries of erudition and taste; and if the truth be left naked, or appear only in a careless or slovenly garb, it will not be likely to attract the attention and win the hearts of that large and important portion of the community which consists of the young, the cultivated and the aspiring We know, indeed, that the success in inculcating evangelical truth must come from God, and that nothing but his grace will ever change a single human heart. Still we are not to expect miracles—we are only to expect the smiles of providence, and the influence of Divine grace, in the use of vigorous exertions, and of means naturally adapted to the effects intended to be produced. When the enemies of vital godliness assail it with learning, and wit, and taste, they must be combatted with the legitimate use of the arms which they abuse. In this service the Christian Advocate aspires to take a part; sensible, indeed, that it must be an humble part. It aspires to be somewhat instrumental in preventing the evil effects of literature misapplied, in cultivating and diffusing sound biblical criticism, in exposing misrepresentation and sophistry, in clothing the pure doctrines of the gospel in that chaste and attractive dress which may give full effect to their native charms, in endeavouring to cherish the love of learning and a just taste among the younger clergy, and to promote, generally, among orthodox Christians, that tone of true and evangelical piety, which shall demonstrate that it is not hostile but highly favorable to whatsoever things are true, honest, just pure lovely, and of good report. If, under the divine blessing, it shall be found that these results, to any considerable extent, have been produced by this publication, it will have rendered a service in which all who shall have given it their aid will have reason forever to rejoice.

The kinds of matter which this publication will contain, is not thought necessary to specify in detail. The editor will have constantly before him the best religious miscellanies, which are published both in Europe and the United States, and will endeaver, as far as possible, to model and improve his own work, by all the aids which he can derive from these sources. It is only thonght necessary to mention particularly, that an attempt will be made to give a condensed and comprehensive view of religious intelligence; that the readers of the Christian Advocate may know the existing state of Bible societies, missions, and revivals of religion, without being at the expense and trouble, which many cannot afford, of purchasing and reading the numerous publications, to which these interesting and important objects have recently given occasion.

A number of the Christian Advocate shall be issued in the first week of every month.

One-tenth of the profits of this work shall help to form a fund to be appropriated annually to Christian

Church, laity, impartially selected.

All communications on the subject of the work are to be post paid, and addressed to the publisher, "E. LITTELL, Philadelphia."

This work, which is a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine, began in January, 1823,

Published Monthly—Price $3 a year, payable on delivery of the June number; or $2 50 if paid in advance.

American Journal of *Science and Arts.*

CONDUCTED BY BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,

Professor of Chemistry &c. in Yale College.

This Journal began in the year 1819. Two numbers, between which their is an interval of about three months, form a volume.

Price three dollars, payable in advance.

E. LITTLE, and R. N HENRY, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the above work. The North American Review, and the American Journal of Science, are now well established, and have a decided claim to public support as forming important parts of our *national literature.*

(Subscriptions received at this Office.)

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Bellefonte, Jan. 1, 1823.

Wm. Armor, Rebecca Adams, Isaac Alexander, Robert Anderson, John Arner, Andrew Allison, Coleman Adams, John Adams, Philip Benner, John Benner, William Brown, Peter Bader, David Bishitz, John Brown, William Baily, Elisha Bennet, John M. Bueck, Samuel Baird, Margareta R. Boggs, Edward B. Burk, Charles J. Brown, John Brettend, Michael Delany, Jacob Faclin 2; Charles Fisher, Mary Goodfellow, James Gallaspie, Moretz Hillner, Charles Huston, Wm. Hull, George Henning, Catharine Haun, Henry Hacket, Rundel Harvey, Jos Hinton, Abraham Hubler, James Harbison, John Irwin, John Johnson, Maffet Jedlie, Frederick Jacobs, David R Jacobs, Jacob Keplinger, William Kean, James R. Kirk, Samuel Leaver, William Lighty, Jacob Lex, George M'Entire, Charles Michan, James M'Key, James Milliken, Robert Moore, Lewis M'Kean 2; Thomas M'Quig, Walter F. Means, Dominic M'Cormick, Peter M'Lean, John Norris, Isaac Neel, James Nixon, Christopher Nestlerode, James Nickle, Alexander Orsborn, Samuel Orsborn 2; John Paul, Mary Parsons, William Patton, William Petrikin Esq. or R. Curtin, Enoch Passmore, Michael Poorman, Michael Quigley, James Rothrock, James Resides, William Robinson, James Rankin, Jr. William Ross 2 John Robb, William Smith, William Sawyer, Robt. T. Stewart, Daniel Solliday, Joseph Swisher, Daniel Tillcharles Treiyulney, James D. Turner, Junter Taylor, James Williams William Williams, John Williams, George Williams, Pat. Wall.

H. Humes, P. M.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE Widow of the late William Dickson, tenders her grateful thanks to the subscribers and patrons of the LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER for the support which the paper has received since its establishmnt in 1799—and respectfully informs them and the public generally, that the publication of it will be continued as heretofore—that it will remain faithful to the principles of democracy, in which the late Editor had ardently labored.

As it is contemplated to enlarge the size of the paper, and make further improvements therein, and place it under the management of a person of sound moral and political principals, and in every other respect well qualified to conduct an interesting, useful, and efficient public journal; considerable expense will be incurred. To enable her to accomplish these views, she earnestly requests all persons indebted to the establishment, to pay the amount of their respective accounts as soon as possible.—She also respectfully solicits an increased share of public patronage, by new subscriptions and advertising custom. The terms of the paper will be as heretofore, viz: Two dollars a year, paid in advance.

HANDBILLS, and every kind of Printing done in handsome style, on the most reasonable terms, and a

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Special Court.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Assembly, passed the 27th of March 1821, directing the holding of Special Courts in the 4th Judicial District, the Hon. John Reed, esq. President of the 9th District, has ordered a special court to be holden at Bellefonte, in and for Centre County, on the 4th Monday of February next, and to continue two weeks, for the trial of causes in which the Hon. Charles Huston has been concerned as counsel, previous to his appointment, &c. And the following is the list of causes for trial in the said special court, *viz.*

Lessee of Laumans Executors	vs	Jacob Houser
" Richard Gunsallus et al	vs	Hoover and Peixler
Jacob Houser	vs	Martin Steel
same	vs	same
Philip Benner	vs	Jacob Houser et al
James Philips	vs	Barlow and Feltwell
Nicholas Deihl	vs	Campbell and Brooks
Joseph Williams	vs	Walter B Hudson
John Miles et al	vs	Samuel Scott
John Dunlop	vs	Leonard Peters
George Robinson, jr.	vs	John Neal
Tho. Burnside	vs	Whitaker and Bodine
Meeker and Denman	vs	Benner & Steel
Dr. C. Wistar	vs	Christian Meese et al
Robert M'Clure	vs	Miller & Leidigh
Henry Donnel	vs	same
Peter Quigly	vs	William Pettit
James Fulton et al	vs	Duck and Gorl
Simon Gratz	vs	Jos Holloway et al
John H. Friend et al	vs	Glontz & Ketner
same	vs	Henry Kreamnger et al
same	vs	John Strawcutter
same	vs	John Philips et al
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	William Beatty
Frederick Confer	vs	John Triester et al
John Coursan	vs	John Barron
James M'Clure	vs	Charles Bonnet
same	vs	Andrew Eakin
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	Philip Benner et al
R. T. Stewart	vs	Meil & Curry
Nathaniel Simpson	vs	Philip Benner
Thomas Wistar	vs	Adams & Johnston
same	vs	J. Henderson et al
Andrew Epplee	vs	William Dougherty
James Ash et al	vs	Henry Herring et al
same	vs	Michael Reu
same	vs	Henry Greninger et al
same	vs	Henry Spangler
James Rothrock	vs	James Gunsallus et al
John Ewing	vs	M'Nabb & Richards
Philip Benner	vs	James & John Steel
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	George Sentzer
same	vs	Philip Benner
same	vs	Joshua Williams
same	vs	Thos Parson et al
same	vs	William Williams
same	vs	Andrew Barret et al
same	vs	Edward Purdue
Wm. Fearon et al	vs	Andrew Moore
Dr; Wm Smith's ex'rs	vs	Joseph Spencer
Curtin & Boggs	vs	Samuel Patton
Jacob Vanpool	vs	John Lyon
John Wilson	vs	Samuel Patton
Matthew Allison	vs	Anthony Kratzer
Jer. Parker et al	vs	Tho. M'Calmont
Supervisors Rush township	vs	Supervisors Halfmoon
Arnold A King et al	vs	Rankin & Whitehill
Barton assignee of M'Kee	vs	Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs	same
same	vs	Eli Hastings
Henry Drinker's ex'rs	vs	Samuel Stiver
James Rothrock	vs	Sam. Gunsallus
John Boas	vs	Philip Benner
Alexander for Stewarts	vs	Jacob Hoover
Patton for Huntingdon Bank	vs	Samuel Patton
David Mitchel	vs	John Hartswick
Philip Benner	vs	Tate & M'Donald
Jasper Yates ex'rs	vs	Jos. Brownlee et al
Roland Curtin	vs	John Askey et al
Samuel Miles's ex'rs	vs	Moses Norris
Jacob Way	vs	Mapes & Stewart
Com for Gurney's ex'rs	vs	W. Alexander et al
Jacob Hardman & wife	vs	James Thompson
Wm. Lyons ex'rs	vs	J. Galbraith et al
James Burnside et al	vs	W. Rawle et al
C. Miller's ex'rs	vs	Philip Benner
Hassack for Black	vs	Alexander Robertson

DECEMBER 22nd 1822.

J. G. Lowrey, *Proth'y.*

Turnpike Road.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 10th day of February next, at the house of James Watson, Bellefonte, the stoning of the 240 Rods of clay road made by MOORE & ADAMS in Nittany valley: Also, will be sold on the first Monday of March next, at the house of John Kerr in Potter township the finishing of three fourths of a mile from Potters Mills towards Thompson's through the Gap, part of the contract of Thomas M'Gill, & Co. and the finishing of the first mile of stone road from the end of the road of M'Gill & Co. to the house of Samuel Stiver on the contract of Philip Benner Jr.

By order of the Board.

JACOB VALENTINE, Pres't.

Jan. 30th. 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MOORE, late of Potter township, dec'd are requested to come forward on or before the first day of March next, and make payment, and those having demand will please present their accounts legally attested for settlement. Those persons not complying with this request will have their accounts lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection.

BENSON M'ELHEANY, }
NANCY MOORE. } *Adm'r*

Jan. 31, 1823

Fulling & Dyeing

complete operation his Fulling Mill in Walker township. Cloth will be received at the following places: At James Brown's Inn, Cedar Springs; James Watson's, Bellefonte; at Mr. Ruperts, living at I M'Kinney,s mill, and at John Forster's store, Brushvalley. He will work on the most reasonable terms, and deduct twenty per cent where CASH is paid. He engages to finish his work in the best manner.

S. M'KINNEY.

Walker township, Jan. 1st 1823.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Philipsburg Hotel and town lots adjoining, at present occupied by Thomas Hancock. The house is an excellent Brick building 50 feet by 45, with spacious buildings extending to the rear for Kitchen and family apartments. The stable is very commodious, and there is space fenced in for an excellent garden. The whole is admirably arranged for a respectable tavern; and the situation for business being very good, great advantage might be derived by any person possessing capital and ability, suitably to conduct the establishment. The stages to and from Meadville remain each one night at the Hotel every week.

The Patriot.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE FEBRUARY 1826.

SELECTED.

On hearing the Rev. Mr. Summerfield.
BY W. B. TAPPAN.

I saw the Evangelist of God ascend
The holy place He stood in the beauty
Of meekness—He spake, and on my heart
Fell accents, glowing with the prophet's fire.
I heard thee, mighty one! and was afraid,
Yea, trembling, listened; for methought no voice
Of mortal mould could thrill my bosom thus.
O, sweet as angel's musick, were the tones
Which breathed their Gilead on the wounded heart;
Strengthen'd the weary,—bade the broken come
To Siloa's fountain, and in faith be whole.

I wept o'er blighted hopes,—but thou didst draw,
A willing captive, my admiring soul
With thee, to brighter regions, where the dream
Of full fruition lives, nor is unreal.

I feared death,—but thou did'st deck the foe
In lovely garb; with softest beauty clad,
I saw him beckoning to the narrow house
Of rest, where spicy odours balm the air,
And resurrection's halo crowns the dead.

God speed thee, favour'd one! thy diadem,
'Tis wreathed of gentleness, is thick bestrown
With pearls of nature's forming—they are tears,
Yea, tears of rapture, holy, and untold.

From the British Etonian.

MY BROTHER'S GRAVE.

'Beneath the chancel's hallow'd stone,
Expos'd to every rustic tread,
To few, save rustic mourners, known,
My brother, is thy lowly bed.
Few words, upon the rough stone graven,
Thy name—thy birth—thy youth declare—
Thy innocence—thy hopes of Heaven—
In simplest phrase recorded there,
No 'scutcheons shine, no banners wave,
In mockery o'er my Brother's Grave.

'No sound of human toil or strife
To death's lone dwelling speaks of life,
Nor breaks the silence still and deep
Where thou, beneath thy burial stone,
Art laid in that unstartled sleep
The living eye hath never known.
The lonely sexton's footstep falls
In dismal echoes on the walls,
As, slowly pacing through the aisle,
He sweeps the unholy dust away,
And cobwebs, which must not defile
Those windows on the Sabbath-day;
And passing through the central nave,
Treads lightly on my Brother's Grave.

'But when the sweet-toned Sabbath-chime
Pouring its music on the breeze,
Proclaims the well-known holy time
Of prayer, and thanks, and bended knees;
When rustic crowds devoutly meet,
And lips and hearts to God are given,
And souls enjoy oblivion sweet
Of earthly ills, in thought of Heaven;
What voice of calm and solemn tone
Is heard above the burial stone?
What form in priestly meek array
Beside the alter kneels to pray?
What holy hands are lifted up
To bless the sacramental cup?
Full well I know that reverend form,
And if a voice could reach the dead,
Those tones would reach thee, tho' the worm,
My brother, makes thy breast his bed;
That sire, who thy existence gave,
Now stands beside thy lowly grave.'

Napoleon's Death Bed.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Yes; there behold him on a funeral bed;
Sceptre nor banner, now is near him seen:
Nor warlike pomps, nor warrior whom he led:
Alone he fronts Death's pale and awful mein!

That sunken eye, pale cheek, and fallen brow,
Have then a death of quiet sickness found;
How is that famous combatant laid low!
Without a battle and without a wound!

Oh! what a conquerer 's defeated here!
How many sceptres fall from his chill hand!
How many images throng round his bier
Of combats, glory, and supreme command!

P. LEBRUS.

A Good Story

FROM GRAHAM'S DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF VERMONT.

The following anecdote of an honest farmer (one of the first settlers) which happened at Westminster, will serve to shew the fanatical spirit which then prevailed—so contrary to that liberal toleration, now prevalent over America and which so happily unites every denomination of Christians in the bonds of charity and love—But to my story:—

The farmer in question was a plain pious man, regular in the discharge of his duty both to God and his neighbors; but unluckily he not inclined to cultivate either civil or friendly terms: this troublesome personage was no other than a monstrous overgrown he-bear, that descended from the mountains, trod down and destroyed the corn fields, and carried off whatever he laid his paws upon. The plundered sufferer watched him in vain, the ferocious and cunning animal ever finding methods to elude his utmost vigilance; and at last had learned its cue so thoroughly, as only to commit its depredations on the Lord's day, when it knew from experience the coast was clear. Wearied out with these oft repeated trespasses, the good man resolved on the next Sunday to stay in the fields, where with his gun he concealed himself. The bear came according to custom—he fired, and shot it dead.—The explosion threw the whole congregation (for it was about the hour of people's assembling to worship) into consternation. The cause was inquired into; and as soon as the pastor, deacon and elders became acquainted with it, they called a special meeting of the church, and cited their offending brother before them, to shew the cause, if any he had, why he should not be excommunicated out of Christ's church, for this daring and unexampled impiety. In vain did he urge, from the scriptures themselves, that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath day; he pleaded before judges determined to condemn him; and the righteous parson, elders and church nna voce, agreed to drive him out from amongst them, as polluted and accursed. Accordingly he was enjoined (as is customary on such occasions) on the next Sunday to attend his excommunication in the church. He did attend—but, not entirely satisfied with the justice of the sentence and too much of a soldier to be scandalized in so public a manner for an action which he conceived to be his duty, he resolved to have recourse to stratagem; he therefore went to the appointment with his gun, loaded with a brace of balls, his sword and catridge box by his side, and his knapsack on his back with six days provision in it. Service was about half over when he entered the sanctuary in this martial array. He marched leisurely into a corner, and took his position. As soon as the benediction was ended, the holy parson began his excommunication; but scarce had he pronounced the words "Offending brother," when the honest veteran cocked and levelled his weapon of destruction, at the same time crying out with a loud voice, "proceed if you dare—proceed and you are a dead man!"—At this unexpected attack, the astonished clergyman shrunk behind his desk, and his opponent with great deliberation recovered his arms. Some moments elapsed before the parson had courage to peep from his oclesiastical battery; when finding the old hero had come to a rest, he tremblingly reached the order to the eldest deacon desiring him to read it. The deacon with stammering accents, and eyes staring wild affright, began as he was commanded; but no sooner had he done so, than the devoted victim again levelled his piece, and more vehemently than before exclaimed, "desist, and march—I will not live with shame—desist and march; I say, or you are all dead men!" Little need had he to repeat his threats; the man of God leaped from his desk, and escaped; the deacon, elders and congregation, followed in equal trepidation; the greatest confusion prevailed; the women with shrieks and cries sought their homes; and the victor was left undisturbed master of the field and of the church too, the doors of which he calmly locked, put the keys in his pocket, and sent them with his respects to the pastor. He then marched home with all the honors of war, lived thirteen years afterwards, and died a brother in full communion, declaring to the last (amongst his intimates) that he never tasted so great a dainty before.

The Generous Mask.

A TALE.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A beautiful lady of Bourdeaux mourned with the sincerest grief for her husband, who as she had heard by report, had perished, by shipwreck. A numerous croud of suiters attended the confirmation of this rumour to solicit her hand. She behaved towards them with the utmost decency and propriety; yet, as she wished to make return for the politeness they shewed her, she made a splendid entertainment for them, on one of the concluding days of the carnival. While the company were engaged in play, a stranger, masked, and habited as a genius entered, and set down to play with the lady. He lost, demanded his revenge, and lost again. This adverse fortune attended him ten or twelve times successively, because he adroitly managed the dice in such a manner, that the chance was continually against him. Other players then wished to try their luck with him, but the experiment did not turn to their advantage.—The lady again resumed her place and won an immense sum, which the mask lost with a good humor and gaity that absolutely astonished the spectators. Some person observed, loud enough to be heard, that this was not playing but lavishly throwing away ones money; on which the mask, raising his voice, said "that he was the Daemon of Riches, which he valued not, except so far as it was in his power to bestow them on that lady;" and immediately, to prove the truth of his words, he produced several bags full of gold, and others filled with diamonds and different kinds of precious stones; offering to stake them on one single throw against any thing of the most trivial value she might please to propose. The lady startled and, embarrassed by this declaration, now refused to play any more; and the whole company knew not what to think of this extraordinary occurrence, when an old lady present, observed to the person next her, that the mask must certainly be the devil; and that his riches, his appearance, his discourse and his dexterity at play, all sufficiently shewed what he was. The stranger, overhearing this profited by the hint. He assumed the air and style of a magician, mentioned several things which could be known only to the lady, spoke several foreign languages, performed many ingenious tricks, and concluded by declaring, that he was come to demand a certain person in the company, who had given herself to him, and also, he protested, belonged to him; asserting, at the same time that he would take her to himself, and never leave her more, in defiance of every obstacle. All eyes were now turned on the lady who knew not what to think of this adventure, the women trembled, the men smiled, and the genius still continued to excite the perplexity and admiration of the company. This extraordinary scene lasted so long, that some grave personages, at last, arrived, and were on the point of exercising him.

The mask, however, turned every thing into ridicule with so much wit, that he had the laughers on his side. At length, when he found that it was no longer time for raillery, he took off his mask, which immediately brought on the *denouement* of this extraordinary entertainment, by exciting an exclamation of joy from the mistress of the house. In the generous stranger she imediately recognized her husband, who having been in Spain, had gone from thence to Peru, where he had made an immense fortune, and returned laden with riches. He had learned on his arrival, that his lady was to give an entertainment and a masqued ball to some particular friends. An opportunity so favorable to disguise, inspired with a wish to introduce himself without being known, and he had chosen the most extravagant dress he could meet with. The whole company, which, in a great measure consisted of his relations and friends, congratulated him on his return, and willingly resigned to him his amiable lady, whom he had very justly claimed as his own.

A Sergeant (probably an Irishman) being on a march at the head of a company, a dog ran up to him with open mouth to make a snap. The sergeant having a fixed bayonet, ran it down the dog's throat, and killed him. The owner coming up made a great out cry at his dog being killed, and demanded of the sons of Mars why he could not as well have struck him with the butt end of his musket?—*So I would* (answered the sergeant) *if he had ran at me with*

SWIFT.

The enemies of Swift privately accused him to the throne of impiety and deism; by which means, it is said, they succeeded in preventing his being made a bishop. Among the various writings of the dean which were adduced to substantiate the charge, was the following: "I believe in king George, the greatest captain and wisest monarch between heaven and earth; and in sir Robert Walpole, his only minister, our lord; who was begotten of Barrett, the attorney, born of Mrs. W——, of Houghton, accused of corruption, convicted, expelled, and imprisoned. He went down into Norfolk: the third year he came up again. He ascended into the administration, and sitteth at the head of the treasury, from whence he shall pay all those who vote as they are commanded.

"I believe in Horace's treaty, the sanctity of the bishops, the independency of the lords, the integrity of the commons, restitution from the Spaniards, resurrection of credit, discharge of the public debts, and peace everlasting."

BOLD COUP DE MAIN.

The great Conde speaking of the intrepidity of soldiers, says that tying before a place that had a palisado to be burnt, he promised fifty louis to any one who should carry it by a *coup de main*. The danger was so apparent, that the reward did not tempt any one. "Sir," said a soldier more courageous than the rest, "I will relinquish the fifty louis that you promise if your highness will make me sergeant of my company." The Prince pleased with the generosity of the soldier, who preferred honor to money, promised him both. Animated by the reward that awaited his return, he resolved to gain it, or die a glorious death. He took a flambeau, descended into the ditch, reached the palisado, and set it on fire, in the midst of a shower of musketry, by which he was slightly wounded. All the army witnesses of this action, seeing him return, cheered him and heaped on him loud praises, when he perceived he had lost one of his pistols. A soldier offered him others:—'No,' said he, "I will never be reproached that these rascals got my pistol.' He went to the ditch again, exposed himself to a hundred discharges of musketry, regained his pistol, and returned in safety.

Pope Sixtus V. while he was Cardinal feigned himself broken with age and infirmities, and stooped to excess; looking upon this as one probable means of his exaltation to the Papal chair. It being observed to him soon after his election, that he carried himself much more erect than he had lately done. "I was looking for the keys of St. Peter," said he, 'but having found them, I have no longer any occasion to stoop."

A married woman of the Shawnee Indians made this beautiful reply to a man whom she met in the woods, and who implored her to love and look on him: "Oulaman, my husband," said she, "*who is forever before my eyes*, hinder me from seeing you."

WOMAN.

The affections of the female sex are far stronger and more ardent than our own; and had it till then been disputable, the countless instances of their heroic conduct during the French Revolution, recorded on most unquestionable authority, have settled this fact for ever. No personal fatigue could overcome them; and no personable danger could for an instant deter them from seeking in the foulest dungeons the father or the child, the husband or the lover. Months after months were they known to secrete from revolutionary vengeance some object of their affection, when the discovery of his concealment would have been his inevitable and immediate death. Were a friend arrested, their ingenuity never relaxed a moment in contrivence for his escape: were he naked they clothed him: were he sick, they visited him: and when all efforts proved unavailing for his deliverence, often did they infuse into his sinking soul their own ability to meet death with fortitude, and even with cheerfulness. During infancy, they, nourish us; during the periods of youth and manhood, they are the charm of our existence: in old age, they cherish and console us; and on the bed of sickness, the exquisite delicacy of their attentions, the tiresome watchings which they will undergo without a murmur, the fretfulness which they will bear with complacency, and the good offices (however repulsive,) which they are at all times ready to perform, demand from us more than every return of attachment, gratitude, kindness, and love which it is in our power to make.

Who is feared by all the weak, despised by all the strong, and hated by all the good, may securely say to himself—No matter, if there be no other rascal left on the earth, I am still one.

The bad man, who protects a other bad man,